



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

The internal purpose of this publication is to provide a Clearing House for secondary classical teachers in New York and vicinity or anywhere else; to afford an opportunity to younger classical scholars anywhere for the publication of their more modest endeavors along the line of original work, which might not otherwise see the light; to stimulate the teaching and quicken the student activity in the classical work in the high schools of Greater New York. The external purpose is to establish one or more College-entrance-scholarships for the most successful graduates from high schools in New York City, to be awarded on a competitive examination. The proceeds over and above expenses will be devoted to a scholarship fund. The labor involved is a labor of love.

TRUSTEES OF THE SCHOLARSHIP FUND  
ARTHUR S. SOMERS, Central Board of Education

### The Future Participle in Juvenal

The change in the use of the Latin future participle from predicate to express purpose after verbs of motion in classical times to adjective in post-classic Latin is well known; but the proper classifications and limitations of its use in late Latin have never been thoroughly worked out. In this connection, therefore, a study of the statistics of the future participle for Juvenal collected by a former pupil of the writer's, and subsequently verified, shows the following interesting results: Total number of future participles (not periphrastic): 37.

Pure adjectival participles: 4.

3, 72: viscera magnarum domuum domi-  
nique *futuri*

6, 556: et genus humanum damnat caligo  
*futuri* (substantival)

8, 75: \* \* \* sed te censeri laude  
tuorum. | Pontice, noluerim sic ut ni-  
hil ipse *futurae* | laudis agas

14, 59: hospite *venturo* cessabit nemo  
tuorum (*abl. abs.*)

These are naturally, *futurus* (3) and *ven-  
turus* (1), corresponding with the very lim-  
ited classical adjectival usage (see G. 438 n.).

Participles of intention: 12.

1, 34: et cito *rapturus* de nobilitate com-  
esa | quod superest

1, 70: occurrit matrona potens, quae  
mole Calenum | *porrectura* viro miscet  
sitiente rubetam

4, 50: non *dubitaturi* fugitivum dicere  
piscem

4, 88: \* \* \* sed quid violentius aure  
tyranni | vere *locuturi* fatum pendebat  
amici?

4, 148: tamquam de Cattis aliquid tor-  
visque Sicambris | *dicturus*

5, 32: cardiaco numquam cyathum *mis-  
surus* amico

6, 313: \* \* \* tu calcas luce reversa |  
coniugis urinam magnos *visuros* ami-  
cos

7, 116: \* \* \* surgis tu pallidus Ajax |  
*dicturus* dubia pro libertate

7, 133: *empturus* pueros argentum mur-  
rina villas

8, 130: \* \* \* et cuncta per oppida  
curvis | unguibus ire parat mummos  
*raptura* Celaeno

14, 49: sed *peccaturo* obsistat tibi filius  
infans

16, 28: \* \* \* lacrimae siccentur pro-  
tinus, et se | *excusaturos* non solcite-  
mus amicos

Participles of destiny: 13.

1, 18: \* \* \* stulta est clementia, cum  
tot ubique | vatibus occurras. *periturae*  
parcere chartae

4, 10: \* \* \*, cum quo nuper vittata  
iacebat | sanguine adhuc vivo terram  
*subitura* sacerdos

6, 39: \* \* \* tollere dulcem | cogitat  
heredem, *cariturus* turture magno

6, 44: quem toties texit *perituri* cista Lat-  
ini

6, 435: laudat Vergilium, *periturae* ig-  
noscit Elissae

6, 605: \* \* \* Salios, Scaurorum  
nomina falso | corpore *laturos*

9, 58: nam quis plura linit *victura* dolia  
musto?

10, 49: \* \* \* cuius prudentia mon-  
strat | summos posse viros et magna  
exempla *daturus* | vervecum in patria  
crassoque sub aere nasci

10, 81: \* \* \* *perituros* audio multos

11, 13: et cito *casurus* iam perlucens

11, 17: ergo haud difficile est *perituram*  
arcessere summam

11, 107: ac nudam effigiem clipeo veni-  
entis et hasta | pendentisque dei *peri-  
turo* ostenderet hosti

14, 314: *passurus* gestis aequanda peri-  
cula rebus

Participles of mixed destiny and intention: 2.

I, 44: aut Lugudunensem rhetor *dicturus* ad aram

II, 8: \* \* \* fertur | non cogente quideni, sed nec prohibente tribuno | *scripturus* leges et regia verba lanistae

Participles of tendency: 3.

IO, 8: \* \* \* *nocitura* toga, *nocitura* petuntur militia

12, 56: \* \* \* discriminis ultima, quando | praesidia afferimus navem *factura* minorem

14, 2: Plurima sunt, Fuscine, et fama digna sinistra | et nitidis maculam *haesuram* figentia rebus

Participles of fitness: 3.

6, 428: \* \* \* de quo sextarius alter | ducitur ante cibum, rabidam *facturus* orexim

IO, 144: \* \* \* patriam tamen obruit olim | gloria paucorum et laudis titulique cupido | *haesuri* saxis cinerum custodibus

11, 95: qualis in Oceani fluctu testudo nataret, | clarum Troiugenis *factura* et nobile fulcrum

An examination of these statistics leads us into the domain of the psychology of syntax. Intention falls within the scope of the varied activities of the will. The largest range of verbs consequently belongs to the participle of intention. Intention often shades into capability or characteristic (I, 34 *rapturus*). The construction is always personal. Destiny may be either personal or impersonal. In the personal construction the action is beyond the control of the will of the logical subject, and the participles are accordingly limited to verbs expressing deprivation, suffering, calamity, death and other dreads, which would be ruled out of a rational choice: e. g., *periturus* (6 times) *cariturus* *subiturus* *casurus* *passurus*, etc.; or, the logical subject is irresponsible and passive: e. g., IO, 49 cuius prudentia monstrat | summos posse viros et magna exempla *daturos* | vervecum in patria crassoque sub aere nasci. In the impersonal construction (I, 18 *periturae* parcere chartae) the action of the will, of course, does not come into play at all. Hence, the comparatively narrow range of verbs (omitting synonyms) possessed by the participle of destiny. The transition from the personal to the impersonal use is a transition from animate destiny to inanimate tendency or fitness. The extension of the sphere of the future participle

seems to be in about this order: purpose (limited to motion), intention (wider range), capability or characteristic, destiny, tendency or fitness.

The use of the future participle in Silver Latin is so analogous to the development of Purpose and Result Clauses as to attract the attention. The shading of voluntary (personal) purpose into involuntary personal result and finally into impersonal result is quite parallel with the transition of the personal and voluntary future participle of intention into personal and involuntary capability or characteristic and finally into impersonal destiny or fitness. This ought to help Bennett (Appendix 368, 5) in understanding *dignus qui* with the Subjunctive, which he incorrectly records as a Purpose Clause and supports his position by several examples (no references) which so clearly illustrate characteristic, even shading into result, that we need look no further. The use of *dignus* with the Infinitive, which he regards as supporting his classification, is also clearly characteristic and much nearer result than purpose. A particularly good example of characteristic with the Infinitive is the one from Verg. Ecl. 5, 54 (which he incorrectly cites): *et puer ipse cantari dignus*. The etymology of *dignus* also (whichever view is adopted) as well as its use with the Ablative (whether regarded as cause, characteristic or specification), are in direct line with characteristic. But this is another story.

A comparison of the Juvenalian future participle with the Vergilian ought to yield interesting results, providing the instances of the latter turn out to be sufficiently numerous to warrant anything but a numerical comparison. The prediction is ventured that Vergil will show but comparatively few future participles, despite the fact that owing to their quantitative character they lend themselves easily to the Hexameter Verse.

DAVID H HOLMES

For the first six issues we have been constantly publishing the names of all of the subscribers to the Scholarship Fund. Owing to our very limited space and the increasing demands upon it, we shall content ourselves hereafter with merely mentioning any additions to our lists. We have the honor to record in this issue, as Scholarship Patrons for five years, the following: G. M. Whicher, of the Latin Department of the Normal College, who also becomes one of our contributors; James Jenkins, Principal of No. 113, Brooklyn; Theodore C. Mitchell, DeWitt Clinton High School, Manhattan.

Checks for the Scholarship Fund should be made payable to the *Scholarship Fund* and sent to *The Latin Leaflet*, Eastern District High School, Brooklyn. Acknowledgment of all money received will be made in a subsequent issue.